

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
03/29/2004	Christoph Schmidt	MERCK-2854	8474	
12/16/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER	
MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C.		MANLOVE,	MANLOVE, SHALIE A	
BLVD.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ARLINGTON, VA 22201		1755		
	03/29/2004 12/16/2004 ZELANO & BRAN BLVD.	03/29/2004 Christoph Schmidt 12/16/2004 ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C. BLVD.	03/29/2004 Christoph Schmidt MERCK-2854 12/16/2004 EXAM ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C. BLVD. ART UNIT	

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
0.00	10/811,143	SCHMIDT ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shalie A. Manlove	1755	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence addres:	:S
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period vorus a period to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed rs will be considered timely. It the mailing date of this community (D) (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			ſ
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on		·	
1	 action is non-final.		
Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	nce except for formal matters, pro		rits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.		·
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	epted or b) \square objected to by the I	Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stag	je
(ttachment(c)			
Attachment(s)) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO-413)	
Notice of References Cited (1 10-032) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate atent Application (PTO-152))
O-bot - AT - A A Off			

Art Unit: 1755

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claims 8, 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 8 recites the phrase "a process wherein the titanium dioxide coating is matched to the substrate as to produce a silver interference color", what is meant by -- is matched to the substrate--?

- 3. Claims 12 and 14 are duplicate claims since the titanium dioxide coatings are the same.
- 4. Applicant is advised that should claim 12 be found allowable, claim 14 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two or more claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who

Art Unit: 1755

has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

6. Claims 1-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bauer et al WO 93/08237.

Bauer teaches a highly transparent silver-colored interference pigment by the process of wet chemical (p. 14 lines 3-17, Ex. 5, 15, and 17) comprising a platelet of silicon dioxide, which is well known to have a refractive index of less than or equal to 1.9, a thickness of 0.05 to 5 microns, (p. 7, line 18, 20-21), a standard deviation of not greater than 10% (p. 16, line 35-p. 17, line 5), an optionally outer protective layer (p. 9, lines 27-28), optionally conventional additives (p. 16, lines 22-27) and a coating of titanium dioxide with a layered thickness of 20-250 nm (p. 10, line 7-13). The reference also teaches in Example 15 that titanium dioxide is in the rutile form and industrial applications in formulations as paint, cosmetics and plastics (p. 17, lines 13-14). With respect to the limitation of the pigment composition comprising at least one binder, it is well known in the art that all pigment compositions have binders.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Art Unit: 1755

7. Claims 1-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bauer et al US 6,630,018.

The applied reference has a common assignee and inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

Bauer teaches a pigment and the method of making comprising a silicon dioxide substrate (col. 3, lines 57-62) a thickness of 0.05-5 microns (col. 3, line 62), a standard deviation of not greater than 10% (col. 11, lines 57-col. 12 line 2, and col. 12, lines 13-17), an index of refraction of less than or equal to 1.9, a coating of titanium dioxide (rutile- see example 15) with a layered thickness of 20-250 nm (col. 6, lines 10-20), optional conventional additives (col. 11, 38-47), optional outer protective layer (col. 4, lines 65-68), and made by the process of the wet chemical method (col. 3, lines 26-46; col. 9, lines 24-31 and examples 5,15,17). As to the limitation of binders in the composition, it is well known in the art that all pigment compositions have binders.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

Art Unit: 1755

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al WO 93/08237 in view of Herget et al US 6,270,563.

Bauer teaches the invention as described above. Bauer does not teach dry preparations of interference pigments. Herget teaches dry preparations of interference pigments for the purpose of producing a non-dusting and stable pigment which has good compatibility with other components of coating systems, good processibility, delayed settling behavior and ease of incorporation. Since Bauer and Herget both teach interference pigments it would obvious to produce dry preparations of any interference pigment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the invention of Herget into Bauer's invention in order to produce a dry preparation that is free of dust, has good processibility and is easily incorporated into coating formulations.

Art Unit: 1755

Conclusion

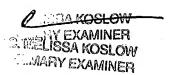
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shalie A. Manlove whose telephone number is (571) 272-1372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 6:30-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark L. Bell can be reached on (571) 272-1362. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shalie A. Manlove Examiner Art Unit 1755

December 12, 2004



Page 6